THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1886. NUMBER 222

PROTESTS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Numerously Signed Petitions Praying For a Congressional Veto.

PRESENTED BY IOWA CITIZENS.

Friends of the Hennepin Canal Claim a Strong Following in the House—General Howard's Promotion.

Cleveland's Unpopular Veto.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—[Special Telegram.]—In the senate to-day Mr. Wilson of Iowa presented petitions largely signed by the citizens of his state, asking congress to pass over the president's veto the bill to quiet the titles to settlers on the Des Moines river lands. The petitioners state that they believe the president, in refusing to sign their bill, has done an unjust and unrighteous act, inasmuch as it deprives them of an opportunity of presenting their case before the proper tribunal, and by so doing he has deprived them of their rights and allowed their homes to remain in jeopardy and themselves a prey to land grabbers and thieves; that by so doing the president has tacitly sustained the river land thieves in continuing to persecute and drive petitioners from their homes. Further, the petitioners say they wish to represent that the lands were settled in good faith by them, believing the lands to be those of the government, and resting upon that belief have built up homes after years of persecution, until now all that they have is on the lands. "Having confidence, however, in the rectitude of our purpose," say the petitioners, in conclusion, "the justice and righteousness of our cause, we believe that should our case come befor the supreme court of the United States in the manner directed by the settlers' bill, the true facts will be brought to light, the dark clouds removed from our homes, while the rightful owners will have possession of their own." The petitions were ordered to be printed in the Record and lie on the table, from which Iowa senators hope to call them in a few days for the passage over the veto of the measure.

HENNEPIN SOLID IN THE HOUSE.

Friends of the Hennepin canal bill claim that a careful canvass of the house reveals for it a decided majority in that body. There will, however, be a very decided opposition to the measure, and even though a majority may have been pledged to it there is no reason to believe it will be finally passed. Among those of prominence who will fight the bill in the house are Judge Ragan of Texas, Blount of Georgia, and General Browne of Indiana. It is understood the advocates of the bill have arranged that Springer of Illinois shall be called to the chair when the bill comes up, and if the Hennepin bill ever had a chance it will be given one by this move, for Springer is one of its most ardent friends, and his reputation for stopping at nothing when he starts in for a pet measure is well established. It is rumored that Jerry Murphy is trying to make a combination with certain southern interests with a view to strengthening the Hennepin, but his ability to form a successful alliance with southern interests is not as good as his capacity for attending public meetings for the canal. Jerry's prophesies during the last congress about southern interests still lingers on the minds of interested members.

ABOVE PARTY PREJUDICE.

Representative Ben Hall of Iowa set a laudable precedent to-day. He voted, and very justly, too, as a member of the house committee on elections, against unseating Romeis, the republican in the Hurd-Romeis contested election from the tenth district of Ohio. Like General Weaver of Iowa, whose seat is contested by Governor Campbell in the Campbell-Weaver contest, Hurd had no ground for a case. It was clear that he was not entitled to the seat. This puts Mr. Hall in line for voting against the principle of giving a seat to a man simply because he is a democrat, and there are those who believe he will rise above party and recognize justice and law in the Campbell-Weaver case and support Campbell, as Weaver's case is fully as groundless as Hurd's was.

HOWARD'S PROMOTION.

Nominated as Major General to Succeed General Pope.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Brigadier General Howard was to-day nominated as major general in the army, vice General Pope, retired.

In view of the fact that Major General Schofield has expressed preference for the command of the Division of the Atlantic, it is now thought likely that Major General Terry will be assigned to command of the Division of the Missouri, and Major General Howard to command of the Division of the Pacific. It is not probable, however, that the question of assignment will be settled until General Howard's nomination shall have been acted upon by the senate.

[General Oliver Otis Howard was born at Leeds, Me., November 8, 1830. He graduated at Bowdoin college in 1850, and in 1853 at the military academy at West Point, where in 1856 he was made assistant professor of mathematics. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he was made colonel of a regiment of volunteers, and commanded a brigade at the first Bull Run. He lost his right arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. He was made major general of volunteers November 29, 1862, and had the command of a division at Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. Soon after he was placed in command of the Eleventh Army corps, which was put to flight at Chancellorsville by Stonewall Jackson in May, 1863. In the following autumn he was sent with his corps to the west, and took part in the campaign which followed down to the capture of Atlanta, and commanded the right wing of the army during Sherman's "March to the Sea." He was in December, 1864, promoted to brigadier general, and in the following March brevet major general, in the regular army. In May, 1865, he was placed at the head of the Freedman's bureau, his duties lasting until 1872. From 1869 till 1873 he was president of the Howard university. In 1872 he was sent as a special commissioner to the Indians in New Mexico and Arizona, and from 1875 to 1881 served on the frontier. During the latter year he was placed at the head of the military academy at West Point. He now has charge of the Department of the Platte.]

Colonels Ruger and Merritt are said to have been selected for promotion as brigadier generals.

WILL DIE IN THE HOUSE.

The Blair Bill Has Few Friends in the Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A determined effort was made to-day by the friends of the Blair educational bill to secure some action on that or a kindred measure at the hands of the house committee on education. Last Monday Mr. Wise introduced an educational bill which was referred to the committee. At the meeting to-day, by unanimous consent the proceedings of the last meeting (when the consideration of the entire subject was postponed until the latter part of April) were reconsidered and the subject was reopened. Barnes moved that consideration of all the educational bills be postponed until the third Friday in April. Willis moved as a substitute that the Blair bill be considered next Friday. That motion was lost by a vote of 4 to 7. Mr. Willis then moved that the Blair bill be considered on the third Friday in April, with the understanding that a vote should be taken after a daily discussion of not more than six days. This motion was also lost and as a final effort to secure an expression of the sense of the committee on the subject Mr. Willis moved that the committee agree to report on the educational bill. That proposition was also voted down. It is now the intention of the friends of the Blair bill to go to the house armed with the resolutions voted down to-day and ask to have the committee discharged from further consideration of the bill.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Mr. Coke called up the bill to establish a national live stock highway to promote commerce in live stock between the states. The bill sets apart for ten years as such highway public lands in range 41, along the east line of the state of Colorado, it being a fractional range averaging about two miles in width.

The bill authorizing the president to appoint Lieutenant William P. Randall United States lieutenant commander, and place him on the retired list with such rank, was passed.

All the private pension cases favorably reported from the committee were taken up.

The chair placed before the senate the resolutions reported from the judiciary committee regarding the refusal of the attorney general to furnish the papers called for by the senate, and Mr. Spooner resumed the floor and continued his speech in support of the resolutions reported by the majority of the committee. He maintained the constitutionality of the tenure of office law, and then went on to discuss the civil service question. Upon this point he said: Had it not been for President Cleveland's civil service declaration and his expression of purpose not to remove the men who were faithful to their public duties, thousands of office-holders would have resigned. Honest partizanship was honest citizenship. Under the president's idea of "offensive partizanship" new democratic office-holders could be embalmed and laid away, and their wives allowed to perform the duties of the office, in order that there might be no suggestion that the office-holders could by any possibility be offensive partisans. [Laughter]. Every man suspended had a right to know why he was suspended. Mr. Spooner did not suppose the president meant to submit his fellow citizens to serious injustice, but the system he had adopted in the matter of suspensions inevitably tended to cast a shadow on the honor of honest men. The papers that were held as secret to-day might become public when the person affected by them was in his grave, with no power in his wife or children to disprove the falsehood. Mr. Spooner did not desire to see the administration embarrassed. The man who wished to see the administration fail was too mean to be taken into account, but some method should be pursued to protect honest men from unjust imputations under which they were compelled to rest by the method adopted by the administration.

Mr. Saulsbury spoke in opposition to the majority report, which he characterized as the most disingenuous, unfair and unjust presentation of the controversy—the most unjust and unfair that had ever emanated from a committee of a deliberative body.

Mr. Colquitt took the floor, and the senate adjourned till Monday next.

House.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—After a number of bills of a private character had been reported from the committees, the house went into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

The only bill which gave rise to any discussion was one to change the rank of an officer on the retired list of the army. The bill authorizes the president to select from the colonels on the retired list one officer who served as a chief of artillery during the war and place him on the retired list with the rank of major general. The bill is intended to apply to Colonel Henry J. Hunt.

It met with a good deal of opposition, principally from the republican side. Messrs. Price and Peters objecting to it as class legislation, and Mr. Reed basing his opposition on constitutional grounds, as being an infringement by congress of executive functions.

Mr. Laird made the strongest speech in its support, and declared congress was just as competent to exercise legislative and executive functions as the gentlemen at the other end of the avenue. He satirically praised the opinion and judgment of the gentleman from Kansas (Peters), and slightingly referred to the fact that neither Mr. Price nor Mr. Reed had been in the war, saying that some people would not be so stout and round and sleek and mighty, physically, if they had undergone some of the vicissitudes of the war in which General Hunt had participated.

Pending action, the committee rose and half a dozen private bills were passed.

At the evening session the house passed thirty pension bills.

The last bill to be considered was that of granting a pension of $2,000 a year to the widow of General W. S. Hancock.

Mr. Price opposed the bill, and stated that it must be considered in full house. He knew that the country had paid General Hancock—brilliant, brave, generous in all his proportions—the sum of $152,000 during the last twenty years. Continuing, he said that the practice of granting large pensions to the widows of men who had been receiving big salaries, and who had died poor, was destructive of American manhood. The influence was to make men live up to the last dollar of their salaries in pomp and extravagance and champagne.

On the question of passing the bill the vote stood 25 to 4—Messrs. Price, Zach Taylor, Johnson of Indiana, and Winans the noes.

Mr. Price then raised the question of no quorum.

The previous question was, however, ordered on the bill, and it goes over until Monday.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow.

A Measure by Senator Van Wyck.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Senator Van Wyck introduced the following measure in the senate to-day: Authorizing the secretary of the interior to extend the time, in his discretion, for the payment of purchase money by settlers upon the land from the Ottoe, Missouri, and Omaha Indians.

Favor Its Abrogation.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The sub-committee of the house committee on ways and means, having charge of the Hawaiian treaty question, to-day submitted its report to the full committee recommending the abrogation of the treaty.

Approved the Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The president has approved the bill to increase the pensions of the widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors.

Frank Hurd Laid Out.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The house committee on elections to-day decided the Hurd-Romeis contested election case in favor of the sitting member, Romeis.

A Veteran's Demise.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Captain W. H. Martin, United States Army retired, died this morning at his residence in this city.

Natural Gas Blowup.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 19.—By an explosion of natural gas at Murraysville this afternoon seven persons were injured, three fatally. The explosion was followed by a fire, which destroyed seven dwelling houses. Those fatally injured are: Mrs. Harry Taylor, William Taylor, his father-in-law, and Nellie Hanken, a young girl. The cause of the explosion was the bursting of a pipe and the filling of the house with gas, which caught fire. A large well has caught and the flames soar to a height of 200 feet. It is feared other wells will catch.

The Oregon's Assailant.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—It is feared here that the schooner which was sunk in collision with the steamer Oregon was the Hudson, from Philadelphia to this port, with coal, which is now three days overdue.

Weather For To-Day.

MISSOURI VALLEY—Northerly winds; colder, followed by warmer, fair weather.

ALIEN LANDLORDISM.

The Irish System of Landlord Oppression Introduced in the West.

CHICAGO, March 19.—[Special Telegram.]—Some weeks since the Tribune published an article on alien landlordism, showing that an Irishman named William Scully, residing in London, England, is proprietor of between 75,000 and 90,000 acres of the best farming lands in Illinois. The writer of the article, in revisiting the Scully estate, found that the lands were tilled by a worthless class of tenants from whom are exacted enormous rents. Almost the entire proceeds from the sale of their crops went to pay the rental. They were bound by iron-clad leases which were enforced by agents of Scully, and it was asserted that the system recalled everything in the way of landlord oppression which was ever heard of in Ireland. Naturally many readers were shocked at reading such a deplorable state of affairs on American soil and a large number of communications have been received regarding it. A prominent citizen of Kansas strongly deprecated alien landlordism and asserted that large tracts of land in his own state were owned by Scully. The Tribune sent a man to investigate the matter and the result is published this morning. The rather startling information is developed that more than 100,000 acres of the choicest prairie lands in Kansas and Nebraska are owned by Scully. All these vast tracts have been added to his landed estate within five years and through the willy scheming of his agents it is asserted that the average price per acre paid by him would not exceed $5. Although only a small portion of it is under cultivation, the same system of farm renting is being introduced as in Illinois. Between sixty and seventy families have bound themselves to Scully, and so long as they remain on his land they cannot throw off the yoke that holds them in slavery. Before obtaining a lease they must waive all rights of exemption, and until that rent is paid, everything they possess, including growing crops, belongs to Scully. The article goes on to state at length how, having stealthily and by degrees secured title to these vast tracts, nearly all of which were unbroken prairies, Scully set about securing his tenants. His agents were instructed to rent out farms of from 80 to 320 acres to any one (except an Irishman) who would pay rent. Scully appears to have a deep set antipathy to his own race and will not have them for tenants. As a rule his tenants are the poorest farmers in either state and few of them can obtain credit from merchants. The lease that binds them to Scully is virtually a chattel mortgage, and is signed for fifty years. The tenant pays on the unimproved land the taxes only the first two years. The third year he pays taxes and $1 an acre, and the fourth and fifth years he pays taxes and $1.50 per acre.

There is no provision in the lease for renewal, and at the expiration the tenant must move off or submit to whatever rent the landlord is expected to exact. All improvements must be made at his expense, the landlord furnishing absolutely nothing, consequently the farms present anything but an attractive appearance. The article goes on at great length to detail the squalor and poverty prevailing among the tenants, and makes a protest against such a system. It is stated that Scully purchased 50,000 acres of land in Nuckolls county, Nebraska, for $5 per acre.

GLADSTONE IN THE COMMONS.

The Premier Counsels Prudence and Promises an Irish Bill.

LONDON, March 19.—Gladstone said this afternoon in the house of commons that he hoped to be able during the coming week to name a day for presenting a statement of his Irish proposals. Referring to current rumors about the nature of the scheme on Irish reform which he proposed to submit, Mr. Gladstone asked the members of the house to exercise prudent reserve in giving credence to any of them. He added that his statement would probably be followed by the introduction of a government bill to hurry his plan into effect. Mr. Gladstone also asked that the members exercise wholesome skepticism in regard to the rumors of dissension in the cabinet. Some of the lobby frequenters think that this indicates that the difference between the premier and Mr. Chamberlain has either been arranged or is in a fair way of being arranged. The conservatives, however, in view of the vagueness of Mr. Gladstone's language, incline to think that the breach is beyond repair. It is stated on indisputable authority that the radical defection is increasing, and that Messrs. Morley, Bright, Osborne, Morgan, Brodhurst, Henicage, and other well known liberal members of parliament will join Mr. Chamberlain.

Russia Massing Troops.

VIENNA, March 19.—It is semi-officially announced that Russia is massing a large number of troops in Bessarabia. The object is supposed to be to exercise pressure upon Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, whom the Russians suspect of conspiring with England to prevent by consent to the present union between Bulgaria and eastern Roumelia by maintaining his claim to a life title to the governorship of the latter country, Russia claiming that his term is limited to five years.

The French Spirit of Revenge.

BERLIN, March 19.—The National Zeitung and other papers contain similar articles to that of the Post yesterday, attacking France. In military and political circles it is feared DeFreycinet will be powerless to oppose the desire of the parties for revenge.

Sugar Bill Defeated.

BERLIN, March 19.—In the reichstag to-day the sugar duties bill was rejected on the second reading.

THE OVERLAND WAR.

The Eastern Trunk Lines Find Trouble in Adjusting Rates.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The trunk lines are trying to adjust their through rates to cut rates west of Chicago as fast as they are made, but there is no uniformity about the rates, so they have issued no rate sheet for several days, although notice was sent to the various trunk line agents ordering them to sell first class limited tickets to San Francisco for $53, with an exclusive ticket at Council Bluffs which will entitle the buyer to a $5 rebate at San Francisco, and second class limited tickets at $44, with an exchange ticket at either Council Bluffs or Kansas City with a rebate of $10 at San Francisco. These rates on first and second class tickets are the average rates, the New York Central and Pennsylvania charging a little more.

Socialist Riot in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, March 19.—The parade of unemployed socialists in Liege, from the manufacturing centers of Belgium, last evening, resulted in disorder. A mob composed of socialists and the lowest classes of people took possession of the main streets, shouting, "Down With Capitalists," "Down With the Burgeois," and attacking shops. They wrecked all the cafes and sacked all the shops in Rue Leopold. The gen d'arms finally attacked the mob, and after a severe fight, in which many rioters were wounded, succeeded in clearing the streets and restoring order. Several hundred socialists who took an active part in the riot have been placed under arrest.

The Graham Murder Trial.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 19.—It is stated that in the Graham murder trial to-day the witness, Brumly, again took the stand and his examination developed no important testimony excepting that corroborating the story of Charlie Graham, implicating Cora Lee and Mrs. Malloy.

HOXIE ANSWERS POWDERLY.

Declines to Arbitrate the Trouble With the Knights of Labor.

WILL MEET THEM AS CITIZENS.

As Representatives of the Organization They Will Not Receive Recognition—Jay Gould's Dose of Taffy.

Will Not Arbitrate the Strike.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The following reply of Vice President Hoxie to the request of Grand Master Workman Powderly for a conference was telegraphed that gentleman late this afternoon:

Missouri Pacific Railroad Company—Executive Department, St. Louis, March 19.—T. V. Powderly, Kansas City, Mo.—I have just received your telegram of the 18th instant asking if I will meet yourself and committee to arrange a settlement of the pending difficulties. As this company now has contracts and agreements with various labor unions and organizations, and is not unwilling to continue to make such agreements as circumstances may require with such unions and organizations of its employes as have shown a disposition to carry out in good faith their undertaking, and as it has had in the past contracts with your organization and its representatives, has heretofore had conferences with yourself and other members of your executive committee, it is but just and courteous that I should give you the reasons for this company now declining to meet yourself and its executive committee which it would have done before this strike was inaugurated.

The usual object of such meetings between railway companies, through their representatives and committees of their employes, is either to discuss such differences as may have arisen, in order that an understanding may be reached of the rights and relations existing between them, and such mutual concessions made as will avoid strikes and losses resulted therefrom; or on the other hand, to settle and compromise such differences between the parties after the grievances of the employes have been presented; and if redress is refused after resort has actually been had, to strike is the only remedy. In the present case neither of the above reasons for a conference exists, but the anomoly is presented of a strike which is without redressable grievance, which was entered upon without notice to the company, and which has resulted in wanton and malicious destruction of this company's property, by violence and incendiarism, and in the almost total stoppage of business by threats, intimidation and force.

A review of the history of the past year is essential to a full understanding of the present conditions. The differences between this company and its employes, resulting in the strike of March, 1885, were settled by the voluntary intercessions of the executives and officers of the states of Kansas and Missouri, and not with your organization. The agreements subsequently entered into with the committees of your organization have been faithfully carried out by this company. Minor grievances, under these arrangements, have from time to time been presented, considered by the management, and adjusted in a manner apparently satisfactory to the petitioners, and for the sake of peace and harmony this company has repeatedly, on the demand of your organization, made changes in its staff by the removal of officials entirely satisfactory to the company but objectionable to some of your members.

In our meeting with you of last August in New York, your committee then stated that no grievances or complaints existed against the Missouri Pacific railway on the part of your organization through non-compliance with the contracts then existing, but that it was necessary to utilize your organization upon the Missouri Pacific road to force an adjustment of difficulties then pending with another corporation. Similar action has been taken by your organization in three instances within the last eight months—First, in threatening that members of your organization upon the Missouri Pacific railway would strike if it continued to exchange business with the Wabash road. Second, when the members of your organization compelled the strike of a portion of the employes of this company in carrying out your boycott against the Mallory line at Galveston, Texas; and third, in the present instance, when the existing strike was forced upon this company by the discharge of one C. A. Hall by the receivers of the Texas & Pacific railway, a road in the hands of the United States court, and in the management of which this company has no voice or control, a fact which your organization fully recognized when your committee made application to the receivers of that road for the reinstatement of said employes.

Instances might be cited where endeavors have been made to use this company for the purpose of boycotting individuals who incurred the displeasure of your organization. An especially aggravated case of the failure of your organization to carry out its agreements was that of the workmen at Palestine shops, who, in the last days of February, stopped work on account of an alleged grievance, which was thereupon adjusted in a manner to their entire satisfaction, so they resumed work for the agreement to continue under the concessions made by the company; but within ten days thereafter they again left work on demand of your organization in ordering the present strike and without any grievance whatever against this company. These continued stoppages of the work of this company without cause have become so frequent that, believing the future will be as unsettled as the past, it cannot consent to renew the agreement voluntarily abrogated by your organization and longer submit to it the management of our business. This company, through its representatives, is and always has been willing to meet public concern, and if yourself or other intelligent citizens can suggest a practical method whereby the present situation can be changed and traffic permanently resumed, this company will be pleased to meet yourself or them, as citizens, but not as representatives of your organization, to discuss the pending difficulties or any other matters of public interest.

In conclusion I desire emphatically to state that the responsibility for the future continuance of the present unjustifiable strike will not rest with the management of this company, but, inasmuch as your organization has committed the error of striking first and endeavoring to negotiate afterwards, it has the power to and should end the present troubles by permitting such of our former employes, and others as desire to work, to do so without fear of threats and intimidation, leaving this company free to resume its operations and adjust with its employes, as it is at all times ready and willing to, any grievances they may have. H. M. HOXIE,

First Vice President Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Powderly's Reply.

KANSAS CITY, March 19.—The following reply was sent to Hoxie from here to-night by Powderly:

KANSAS CITY, March 19.—H. M. Hoxie, First Vice President, St. Louis, Mo:—Since you will not meet with me as general master workmen of the Knights of Labor, I must decline to meet with you in any other capacity, and the responsibility for the future continuance of the strike must not be charged to the Knights of Labor, since the executive officers of that order will not be permitted to meet and co-operate with you in settling the strike. It was my intention, had you consented to meet with me, to endavor to effect such a settlement as would prevent the impositions as have been practiced upon the employes of your company by subordinate officials, and put an end to strikes on your lines for the future. T. V. POWDERLY.

Powderly, when seen at a late hour by an Associated press representative, stated that he had concluded his business here and would leave to-morrow morning, going probably to Detroit or Canada. The executive board, he said, discussed the situation to-night and decided to take no immediate action. They will now await the result of the conference of the two governors with Hoxie before doing anything further. Powderly said he was present at the conference when the Knights of Labor accepted the proposition of the governors, mentioned in a previous dispatch this evening. When questioned as to the future course of the Knights of Labor in case the railroad officials continue to decline to treat with them, he said that would be a matter for future determination.

THE GOOD PUBLIC.

Jay Gould's Fondness For Them When It's Policy.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 19.—[Special Telegram.]—The report of the action of the Dallas Merchants' exchange and the citizens of Greenville, Texas, in passing resolutions denounciatory of the strikers and the strikers' methods, were forwarded to Jay Gould, here, and he has just forwarded a telegram in response, of which the following is the full text: "No words of mine can sufficiently express my appreciation of the kind words of encouragement and the good advice contained in your dispatch. The present strike on our system was ordered by the officers of a secret organization because a neighboring railway in the control of the highest court in the land had seen fit to discharge one of their employes, and with no other complaint against the management of the Missouri Pacific and without any warning or shadow of justification. The entire business of four states and one territory is completely paralyzed and the millions of resident citizens are deprived of the railway facilities on which thier entire prosperity depends and to the enjoyment of which they have legal rights paramount to any secret organization, because their rights are secured to them by the laws of the land. The Missouri Pacific employes 14,539 men; of these only 3,717 are concerned in the present strike, so that these 3,717 conspirators, who are by force and intimidation stopping our trains, are depriving the remaining 10,900 of their co-laborers of their daily earnings. Will not the public soon learn that it is they that pay the railway pay rolls; that the railway is its clearing house to receive and distribute this fund, which is fully 60 per cent of the entire gross earnings of a railway? And when they do they will probably find some method to regulate and control the labor engaged in railway transportation and thus prevent such strikes as the present one."

The telegram is dated March 19, signed by Jay Gould, and addressed to the citizens of the cities of Dallas and Greenville, Hunt county, Texas.

EXECUTIVE INTERVENTION.

Kansas' and Missouri's Governors Will Try to Arbitrate.

KANSAS CITY, March 19.—Governor Marmaduke of Missouri and Governor Martin of Kansas have decided that public interest renders it necessary for them to endeavor to act as mediators in the present strike. They have prepared a proposition which, after consideration, has been accepted by the strikers, and the two governors left to-night for St. Louis to lay it before the railroad officials. The men agree to return to work on the basis of settlement adopted at the close of the strike a year ago—that is they will come back on the terms of the agreement in force at the time they struck, simply making the request that the question of increasing the wages of the bridge and track men be taken into consideration. The matter of Hall's reinstatement on the Texas & Pacific is not mentioned in the proposition.

Mr. Powderly did not leave for St. Louis, as he had intended, but is in secret conference with the executive delegates this evening, and has not been interviewed since his receipt of Hoxie's reply to his request for a meeting. The general feeling here is one of strong hope that the intercession of the state executives will secure a settlement between the officials and the men, as it did a year ago, and an early conclusion of the strike.

Incidents of the Great Strike.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The hope of a settlement of the strike upon the great Gould southwestern system in the near future, seems nearer realization this morning than at any time during the present difficulty. Interest in future developments is equally divided between the course which the discharge of mechanic Hall at Marshall, Texas, shall pursue, and the reply of Hoxie to Powderly, now at Kansas City. Many feel confident that a submission of Hall's grievances to the United States court will result in ending the strike.

DALLAS, Tex., March 19.—Depredations upon the Texas & Pacific still continue. This morning two bridges were burned near here, but the fact was discovered before any trains attempted to pass over the streams.

Car Drivers' Strike.

COLUMBUS, March 20.—The Street Railway company ran one car over the line under the requirements of the charter this morning. The police assisted, and on the return trip the men endeavored to take possession of the car, but were clubbed off by the police and one man was badly bruised up. The mayor made a speech to the men assuring them of his sympathy so long as they indulge in no violence. He has the strikers in good control, ready to obey his orders. The mayor is not inclined to allow further police interference.

A SHAMEFUL EXPOSE.

Navy Drill at Key West With Useless Shell and Shrapnel.

NEW YORK, March 19.—[Special Telegram.]—A dispatch from Key West in regard to the naval drill yesterday, says: Yesterday companies from the various ships landed at Fort Taylor in ship boats with three inch guns. These guns were dragged across wooden bridges, through brushwud, to a position by the landing, in front of which was a floating target about 700 yards distant. Firing with shell and shrapnel ensued. The result was a great surprise and disappointment to every one. Forty-three attempts were made, out of which twenty-three missfires occurred, owing to the wretchedly defective state of the ammunition. In addition, only two out of ten shrapnels exploded, and two shells exploded at the muzzle of the gun, so that had the shots been directed at an enemy over the heads of our own men, hundreds of the latter would have been slain. The ammunition is all known to be seven years old, and might possibly be ten years older. The whole thing is a shameful exposure.

NO SHOW FOR JOE.

The Chesterfieldian Fine Worker Must Stay in the Pen.

CHICAGO, March 19.—A report was received in Chicago this afternoon that the supreme court at Ottawa to-day handed down opinions in a number of cases, one of them being that of Joe Mackin, the alleged ballot box stuffer and election "fine-worker." The report stated that a motion for a rehearing in the state case against Mackin was granted. This would necessitate a re-argument of the case and involved the possibility of Mackin's release from the penitentiary. Late this evening, however, the Daily News received the following dispatch:

OTTAWA, Ill., March 19.—In the Mackin case a petition for rehearing is denied. No opinion filed. A. H. TAYLOR,

Clerk Supreme Court.

Ninety Hours Without a Verdict.

HOLLISTER, Cal., March 19.—The jury in the case of J. T. Prewett, charged with the murder of Dr. Powers, September 17, 1885, after being out ninety hours, were discharged to-day, being unable to agree. The trial has created intense excitement over the entire coast. The testimony showed that Dr. Powers was hanged to a tree to create the appearance of lynching. A number of others, who were charged with participating in the murder, were released by consent of the prosecution with the hope of inducing them to turn state's evidence. On their refusal to testify, they were sent to jail for contempt, where they are still confined.

THURSTONS, MONEY TALKS.

A Chance for the Omaha Team to Win or Lose a Thousand.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19.—[Special Telegram.]—The following challenge is given to the press for publication to-morrow morning: "The Fitzgerald Hose company of Lincoln, Neb., challenge the Thurston Hose company of Omaha, Neb., as they were organized for the national tournament at New Orleans, or any other hose company in the United States that are bona fide members of a recognized fire company, to run a race of 300 yards, Nebraska State Firemen's association rules to govern, the same for any amount from $500 to $1,000. Challenge to be accepted within thirty days from date. The Lincoln, Neb., State Journal to be final stakeholder. A forfeit of $200 to be deposited with the State Journal upon acceptance of the challenge.

C. H. HORMAN,

Manager of the Fitzgerald Hose Team.

Lively Sensation at Crete.

CRETE, Neb., March 19.—[Special.]—Thomas Toogood, member of the firm of Toogood Brothers, dealers in general merchandise, running an extensive establishment in this city, died on Tuesday night. Some ugly rumors began to float around among our citizens, and hints of foul play were numerous, the outgrowth of a row had with his brother Vincent, a member of the firm, some two weeks ago. The coroner took the case in charge, empanelled a jury on Wednesday afternoon, adjourned until Thursday morning, when the taking of testimony began. The evidence given developed the fact that the deceased man had been for a long time addicted to drink, at times to such an extent as to render him unfit for business.

From witnesses to the row between the two brothers it was learned that on the night in question Tom entered the store in a drunken state; his brother Vincent remonstrated with him; words led to blows; Tom seized a club and struck his brother on the head, the blow inflicting a wound which bled profusely; Vincent retaliated with a blow with his fist on his brother's eye, when the attaches of the store separated them. Thomas then left, finally reached home, was taken violently ill and died on Tuesday night last.

Drs. Conrad and Boice testified as to their connection with the case as attending physicians. From their testimohy it was learned that the deceased was not suffering from any blow inflicted on his person, but rather from the effects of his dissipated habits, which brought an attack of inflamation of the brain, and led to his death.

The jury returned the following verdict: "Having all the testimony in this case we believe that deceased came to his death from inflamation of the brain caused by excessive use of alcohol."

The high business standing of the brothers, the sudden and tragical death of Thomas, the coroner's examination and the evidence given, have been the reigning subjects of conversation and gossip in Crete during the past three days, and still continues.

Dead Sure of the Job.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., March 19.—[Special Telegram.]—Thomas Morton received a dispatch from Senator Manderson this morning to the effect that the senate had confirmed him as postmaster at Nebraska City. Mr. Morton will not take charge of the office until April 1.

An Iowa Culprit Captured.

COLUMBUS, Neb., March 19.—[Special Telegram.]—Colonel George W. Makepeace, from Dunlap, Iowa, was arrested here to-day by our efficient officer, Sheriff Kavanaugh. He is wanted there for grand larceny and embezzlement. A writ of habeas corpus was denied by the county judge. They are now awaiting a requisition from the governor.

JAEHNE'S ARREST.

New York Officials Reticent—Inspector Byrne's Cleverness.

NEW YORK, March 19.—[Special Telegram.]—The sensation of the day is the arrest of Alderman Jaehne. All sorts of rumors are afloat as to who will be the next alderman gathered in. Police Inspector Byrnes said to-day: "I first met Alderman Jaehne about a year and a half ago, but I did not learn until some time afterward that he was the Jaehne concerning whom I had occasion to make inquiries because of reports I had heard that he was acting as a fence. When I did find that out I knew that, like all dishonest men, he would squeal if approached properly. Within the past two week he has confessed to me on four different occasions that he was bribed to vote for the Broadway road and also for other railroad schemes. He confessed this in the presence of witnesses. How I induced him to do this matters not. In dealing with thieves the police have to use means and methods which might not be proper in other lines of business. In confessing that he had been bribed Jaehne thought he had the best of it, and thought he was not getting himself into any trouble. He must think differently now, and by this time realizes the trap I led him into. He will be convicted beyond a doubt, as the evidence against him is perfect and conclusive in every respect. He did not confess to me through, love, but through fear, and as I expected he proved himself a coward. I am not at liberty to state as yet what other names he mentioned or what others he implicated. He had no negotiations whatsover with Jacob Sharp personally, and knew nothing from him."

NEW YORK, March 19.—The grand jury was in session to-day, and from the fact that Captain Williams and Detective Pierce were called in, it is surmised that Alderman Jaehne's transactions in connection with Mrs. Hamilton's stolen silver might be under consideration. Nothing definite, however, could be learned. About 2 o'clock the jury returned a batch of minor indictments, and Judge Gildersleeve took occasion to warn its members to make no disclosures in regard to the proceedings now on and to come before them.

After adjournment the senate committee on the Broadway road franchise, its counsel, Messrs. Roscoe Conkling and Clarence A. Seward, called at the district attorney's office and remained there for some time. After their departure Mr. Martin said as to the nature of the conference between himself and the lawyers: "I cannot tell just what transpired, but this I will say, we conversed about the alderman and the bribery." As to the probability of convicting Jaehne, he said that he had hopes of being able to do so; he would under no circumstances give him any immunity for any confession he might make, nor would he permit him to turn state's evidence. He said further that the grand jury have as yet presented no indictment against Alderman Jaehne, but that he would supercede the examination in the case which was set down for Monday. This course will do away with the necessity for an examination altogether, and make Jaehne prepare for trial.

The Seventeenth Chess Game.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—Dr. Zukertort and Mr. Steinitz commenced playing the seventeenth game in the world's championship tournament soon after 1 o'clock this afternoon. The opening was the queen's gambit declined, and was drawn on twenty-seven moves. Time, Zukertort, 1 hour and 55 minutes; Steinitz, 2 hours and 35 minutes. The next game will be played Monday.

The Failure Score.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Total business failures during the last seven days in Canada and the United States 225.

A P. HENRY ON PROHIBITION.

The Rum Shops of Iowa Shaken From Bung Holes to Bar Rails.

CLARK DEFENDS HIS MEASURE.

The Most Powerful Burst of Oratory Ever Heard in the Iowa Capitol—The Bill Ordered Engrossed.

Every Senator Had a Turn.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 19—[Special Telegram.]—This was another field day in the senate on the temperance question. After several days of debate, the Clark bill, which is the supplementary act for strengthening the present prohibitory law, was ordered engrossed by a strict party vote, save that Gault (prohi-dem.), voted with the republicans. Every orator in the senate who cared to discuss prohibition has had a trial, and the debate to-day concluded the list. Senator Bolter consumed the forenoon in opposing the bill, and this afternoon Senators Casey, Bloom and Schmidt spoke against it.

But the speech of the day, and in fact of the whole session, was made by Senator Clark of Page county, who is being called the Patrick Henry of the legislature. It was a most vigorous argument for prohibition, yet it was so inspiring in its impassioned bursts of eloquence that it called forth the unstinted admiration of those who disagreed with him as well as those who did not. The senate floors and galleries were packed with visitors, and several times his remarks were interrupted with bursts of applause, which the chairman's gavel could not suppress. In the rugged strength of his eloquence he brushed away the sophistical arguments of his opponents and carried his hearers along with the sweep of moral power. He frequently addressed his remarks to the senator from Harrison (Bolter), and turned upon him with wit and sarcasm that kept the audience in an uproar. Democrats and republicans alike admit that Clark's speech of an hour and a half was the most powerful effort of the kind ever heard in the state capitol.

This practically closed the debate, though a feeble attempt to answer it was made by Schmidt of Davenport and Bloom of Iowa City. The bill was then ordered engrossed. The senate bill locating the supreme court at Des Moines also came up on its third reading and was passed by a bare constitutional majority—just twenty-six voting for it.

The house passed on its third reading Holbrook's substitute for the bill electing railroad commissioners. In this shape the bill provides for the cumulative system of election. The house bill for compulsory education was lost on its third reading. The house took up the senate bill against the adulteration of dairy products and for the appointment of a dairy commissioner, and passed its chief features, and adjourned pending a settlement of the bill.

A year ago last month there was a frightful accident on the C., B. & Q. near Creston, in which several lives were lost. Among them was that of Mrs. W. C. Carroll, a young bride of Denver. The administrator of her estate, acting, it is understood, for her husband, brought suit against the company for damages, asking $25,000. Other suits for her estate, aggregating $75,000, are pending on this. To-day the case went to the jury in the circuit court here. The trial has lasted for three weeks and is likely to become a cause celebre in railroad litigation. The court room has looked like a railroad workshop. A large amount of expert testimony has been introduced. Pieces of the broken rail which caused the accident have been in evidence, together with miniature cars, models of bridges, guard rails and other apparatus. The jury has been out several hours, so far unable to agree upon a verdict.

AN ELEVATOR FALL.

Collapse of an Extensive Firm of Duluth Grain Men.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 19.—A Duluth special to the Pioneer Press says: The Lenham Elevator company failed to put up its margins and their failure was announced on the eve of closing the afternoon board. It is difficult to get the assets and